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TEN to one the leaders of the Shelbyville mob themselves belonged to the law-breaking and law-defying classes. IF Indiana had more legal hangings it

would have fewer lynchings. It is no

worse in this regard than many other

States, but we want to see it better. THE mugwump Boston Herald says that one of the first acts of the next House of Representatives will be to repeal the McKinley law. But it will do

nothing of the kind. Those people who are now rejoicing over the cheapness of sugar should bear in mind every day that every Democrat in the last Congress voted against the

free-sugar proposition. EVERY man who participated in the Shelbyville lynching Saturday night is as much a criminal in the eye of the law and as deserving of punishment as was the assailant of City Marshal Bruce.

Unless the law-abiding people of Shelbyville wish it understood that the law is paralyzed in that community they should exert themselves to have the leaders of Saturday night's mob brought to justice.

THE fact that Secretary Foster announces that all the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds which are not presented for extension at 2 per cent. Sept. 1 will be redeemed does not sustain the Democratic claim that the treasury is empty.

THE Philadelphia Press announces the location in that city of a large factory for the manufacture of Brussels and tambour curtains. This will be the first factory of the kind in the United States, and its establishment is directly due to the McKinley bill.

In the year 1806, when he was President, Mr. Jefferson ordered the coinage of silver dollars to be stopped, because, being of less value than gold, dollar for dollar, they were driving gold coin out of the country. As an old-fashioned Democrat, Jefferson was in favor of a full-value dollar.

WHEN the McKinley law was enacted the free-trade press predicted a decided rise in the prices of cutlery, but thus far there has been no change. Meantime the manufacture of American cutlery has largely increased, a factory in Ottumwa employing five hundred men where one hundred were employed a year ago, and making the best grade of

An explosion occurred in a Philadelphia sugar refinery a few days ago, which filled the building with a blinding flash of flame, blew out all the windows and severely injured several men. It was an explosion of pulverized sugar dust. There have been explosions of dust in flour-mills and saw-mills, but this is the first recorded in a sugar refinery. It seems to demonstrate that under certain conditions fine dust of any kind becomes explosive.

THE New York Times thinks the country owes a debt of gratitude to President Harrison for his statement at Albany regarding the currency, and declares the statement itself explicit and unexceptionable. President Harrison has always been sound on the currency question, and there has never been any reason to doubt that he would be found opposing any measure calculated to debase the currency or fasten a dishonest dollar on the people.

THE White Star steamship Teutonic. which has beaten all previous records in crossing the Atlantic, is one of the ships built under agreement with the British Admiralty, by which, in case of war, she can be called into the naval service. The owners of these ships receive 20 shillings a ton when not carrying mails. and 15 when receiving mail pay. This means a subsidy of \$62,500, in addition to \$55,125 a year for carrying the mails. What a howl the demagogues of this country would set up if the United States should foster its commerce by such a system.

THE New York catastrophe has some ugly features aside from the shocking loss of life. The first dispatches spoke of an explosion as the probable cause, but this was not confirmed. Later dispatches show that the explosion theory was abandoned and the cause of the catastrophe was generally assigned to the gradual weakening and shaking down of the walls of the building by the vibration of the lithographing and printing presses running on the upper floors. It is stated that the building was condemned thirteen years ago, and

and had been so regarded by the authorities for many years. This being the case the question arises, why was it not ordered torn down or rebuilt, instead of being occupied from top to bottom with tenants? It seems quite clear that the dishonesty of the original builder and the greed of the present owner of the building are primarily responsible for the catastrophe, while the city authorities of New York are also censurable for permitting a building to be used so long after it had been condemned. In other words, dishonesty, greed and carelessness are the main factors in one of the most shocking accidents of recent years.

THE SHELBYVILLE LYNCHING.

Indiana has been disgraced by the Shelbyville lynching of Saturday night. and will be still further disgraced if the ringleaders of the mob are not brought to justice. The whole affair was a thoroughly lawless and disgraceful proceeding, as much so as any of the White Cap ontrages or the worst outbreak in the most lawless part of the country. Not a word can be said in defense or extenuation of the conduct of the mob which did the hanging. Not only does it place them in the position of law-breakers and murderers, but it advertises the city of Shelbyville, the county of Shelby and the State of Indiana as a place where the courts are not equal to the administration of justice, and where cowardly mobs are liable at any time to take the law into their own hands. In this case they did not even await the issue of the assault committed by their victim. City Marshal Bruce is not yet dead, and may not die. Brutal and causeless as his shooting was, his instant death would not have justified the lynching. Much as his assailant may have deserved, and doubtless did deserve, punishment, there was no justification for mob violence. It is seldom that there can be, and never in a community where the courts are open, the course of justice free and the officers of the law unterrorized. This is not the case in Shelbyville, although the mob has done its best to notify the world that such is the fact. We repeat with emphasis, they have disgraced the city of Shelbyville, the county of Shelby and the State of Indiana, and ought to be brought to

justice under the law they have violated. The meager account of the affair printed yesterday is supplemented this morning by details obtained by a special reporter of the Journal, who was sent to the scene of the lynching. All the facts go to show that it was a cold-blooded, cowardly act of mob violence.

AS TO STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

It is reported that the henchmen of

the Sullivan regime are busying themselves in representing to laboring men and others employed in street improvements and otherwise benefited by such employment that the Journal is opposed to extensive street improvements. It seems positively unnecessary to pronounce all such statements falsehoods, and no attention would have been paid to them if they had only been given to the public through the Sullivan organs. The files of the Journal will show that it has always been in favor of making and maintaining in Indianapolis streets in keeping with the size and the prosperity of the city. During the first six months of the Board of Public Works, while it was refusing to listen to citizens asking for street improvements on the ground that it was devising a system the purpose of which would astonish the people, the Journal urged it to proceed to give out contracts for asphalt and brick paving on leading streets, so that the work might be completed before the fall rains set in. It has always advocated asphalt or brick pavements for all the streets where the value of the property and the benefits to be derived therefrom by those who pay for the improvements warrant such construction. The Journal most cordially approved such pavements as far as the City Council or the Board of Public Works has contracted for them upon the leading thoroughfares of the city. At the same time, it believes that there are miles of cross streets and streets having little travel, and where the value of the property is small compared with that on the principal streets, where such costly pavement is not necessary and where it would be an unnecessary burden and hardship to compel the property-owners to pay for it. It maintains that good gravel and attention to repairs are all that such streets need, and all that the property-owners can afford to pay for. It believes that the asphalting of such streets as Stevens is not required by the property-owners, and if it is necessary to perfect a "system," the laws should be so changed that the expense will be borne by the city at large. In conclusion, the Journal declares that it will continue to denounce as brutal the

proposed improvements. THE death of Mr. Francis M. Churchman, head of the banking-house of S A. Fletcher & Co., will be distinctly felt in business circles of this community. He was the oldest banker in the city, and had been closely identified with its business affairs for the period of a full generation. He was pre-eminently a banker, and in his long, honorable and successful business career persistently refused to engage in any outside enterprises or any other than a legitimate banking business. It was this strict adherence to his business and to business methods which inspired confidence in him as a banker. He possessed the confidence of the business community in the highest degree because he deserved it, and he had no desire for any other kind of conspicuousness or applause than that which pertained to the successful management of his own business and that intrusted to him by others. Without being a public-spirited man in the ordinary sense, and never prominent in that an examination of the bricks after | local enterprises, he always had the prog-

statement of one member of the Board

of Public Works, and acquiesced in by

the others, that the only duty of the

board in ordering street improvements

was that of ascertaining whether the

property on the street would pay for the

for commercial integrity, and wherever he was known his word was as good as his bond. In this and in other traits of character he resembled Stoughton A. Fletcher, senior, who founded the banking-house which bears his name, and who was Mr. Churchman's first preceptor in business and long-time friend.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN, the farmer Democratic executive of South Carolina, visited North Carolina a few days since, and made a speech, which is reported in the Charleston News and Courier. Speaking of a third party, which he opposes in the South, but, like many Northern Democrats, favors in the North, Governor Tillman said:

In Kansas and other Northwestern States -"bleeding Kansas." the blackest of black Republican States-which helped to make us in South Carolina, at least, subservient to the black horde that once dominated our State, the farmers, with poverty staring them in the tace, and the sheriff behind them with their mortgages unpaid, have been driven to adopt Democratic principles in spite of themselves. [Applause.] They haven't the manliness to come out and say, we have been wrong and you were right. Instead of joining the Democratic party outright, they want to organize a third party. They won't come right square into the Democratic party, although I admit it is hard for a fellow who has been voting one way for twenty-five years to confess he was wrong; but we don't care how they help us, so long as they do help us. [Laughter and applause.] If they want to vote for Democratic principles in the third party, in God's name let us send them joyful greetings, for if we can divide those fellows up there we'll have a show-

ing then, won't we, boys? [Applause.] This must be interesting reading for those Republicans in the Northwestern States who have been led to look with favor upon the People's party movement. It must be pleasing to them to learn from this exponent of Southern Democratic farmers that farmers in the Northwest would have gone over to the Democratic party outright if they had had the manliness to be open and bold. As they did not possess this requisite, the next best thing for them is to join a third party, simply to help the Democratic party and the South. The foregoing, while not complimentary, contains a timely warning.

THE Washington (Ind.) Gazette says: There is no longer little doubt of the existence of a well-organized band of barnburners within the confines of Daviess county, and it is even hinted that the organization is so powerful that those who would willingly give evidence contributing to the conviction of the incendiaries are deterred from so doing through fear of per-

It has been alleged that the incendiaries had in view the destruction of expensive labor-saving farm machinery, and that every barn barned contained a self-binder. This is not true, as many of the barns destroyed during the past year contained no machinery worth mentioning. The idea that laborers would engage in this work. in order to destroy machinery detrimental to their labor, is not entertained now. This class of our people have had no hand in destroying barns for the purpose of revenge. There is some other motive underlying this vast scheme to destroy barns in particular localities, and there are good citizens who could probably give valuable aid to detective talent in bringing the guilty to justice, but they are afraid to open their

This is a disgraceful state of things to exist in one of the oldest counties in the State. It would not exist if the good people of Daviess county would come together and determine that it should cease. There is power enough in local government to crush out such evils if the people will only put themselves behind it and set it in motion. The result of the lawlessness in Daviess county has been to decrease the value of farm lands and increase insurance rates on all farm buildings in the county, some companies deciming to take any risks in the county. Such lawlessness is a heavy tax on any community where it is permitted to ex-

OUR Anglomaniac friends are fond of telling us that the American people are the most heavily taxed in the world, while those of free-trade England are not pursued by the tax collector, but a British political economist has recently written a letter in an English paper, the Kentish Mercury, which contains the following statement concerning taxation in the two countries:

The rates and taxes which we have to pay every year amount to £180,000,000 \$940,000,000). For every £100 worth of home production we have to pay, to meet this enormous yearly sum, £12, while the people of America pay no more than £5 on the same amount. This arises from the duty which they exact on fereign goods sent from England and other countries.

That is, the British people pay nearly two and a half times as much taxes to support the national government as do the people of this country, with the difference that a large part of the American taxation is paid by those who choose to purchase foreign goods upon which a duty is imposed.

Two or three mugwump papers in the East are expressing gratification that "the President has finally so explicitly declared himself on the silver question.' What nonsense. It is the same opinion that he expressed in a letter to the commercial convention in Kansas City last April, and in a speech at Omaha during his tour. Yet, in spite of all these utterances, some cheerful advocate of free silver coinage will declare to a Washington correspondent that the President will not veto a free-silver-coinage bill.

THE London Times has recently declared itself in favor of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland by the Democratic party. Republicans are in full accord with the London Times on this point, and it is probably the only matter concerning which that paper and the Republicans are in accord.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

AT the little meeting of a few New York capitalists in a Broadway office, the other afternoon, \$24,000,000 was raised on the spot to help the Union Pacific.

PRESIDENT DIAZ is again well enough to attend to executive business, but he bears traces of recent suffering. His wife wishes him to go to Europe for a rest, but his ambition keeps him at home, and will for some time yet.

DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel) is now a venerable man with the locks of a patriarch. He leads a quiet and studious life in his country home on the Connecticut hills, devoting his time when out of doors to his beautiful lawns and garden.

THE question of trailing dresses has engaged the attention of no less a body than the Supreme Sanitary Board of Vienna. The district police commissioners were officially asked their opinion as to whether

ing methods. His name was a synonym | ers-by. Second, the obnoxious trains gathered germs which, on being taken home, could not fail to spread disease in the fam-

> THAT Minneapolis man who eloped with two women at the same time, taking them along with him in the same car, has been heard from. He has written to his only true wife to say that if she will come out and join him in his new home all will be

OLD age and plenty of money are the alleged reasons given for the retirement and dispersion sale of the land and stock owned by Daniel Swigert, of Kentucky, who is rated to be worth \$500,000, all of which was made in raising for the market first-class thoroughbred horses.

SENATOR PLUMB is one of the "strong men" of Congress. He has a tremendous chest, muscular arms and an enormous hand. He is especially fond of bowling, and is able to grasp the largest balls without using the finger-holes and rush them along the alley with resistless force.

THE Prince of Wales speaks English with a decidedly German accent, and his eldest son has inherited this peculiarity. There are also traces of Teutonic idiom in the speech of the Duke of Edinburgh. The best English in the royal household is spoken by the Queen and her daughters.

CHARLES W. WETMORE, acting president of the North American Company, New York, and Miss Elizabeth Bisland, of roundthe world celebrity, are engaged to be married. Miss Bisland was formerly book reviewer for the World, and is now editor of the woman's department of the Illustrated American.

OSCAR WILDE has a weakness for white kid gloves and Turkish cigarettes. He is reported to be at work on a book that will deal with the "study of Christianity from the outside." With Wilde and Saltus invading the field of Renan and Lew Wallace the world of letters will witness some curious developments.

THE son of Major Angelo, of the British army, now stationed at Simla, was bitten recently by a mad-dog. His little brother, who is twelve years of age, cut the wound open with a pocket-knife and sucked the v-nom that threatened his brother's life. The pluck of Major Grant, V. C., seems to

be spreading in India. THE undertaker who furnished Mrs. Polk's coffin performed the same service or President Polk, forty-three years ag The casket was what undertakers call the "monarch" style, which is reserved for "state occassions." It was of red cedar, with copper lining and silver trimming. supported by Norman columns covered with black broadcloth.

THE composer Offenbach was credited by the superstitious with possessing that malign influence know as the "evil eye," and even now the people of Etretat believe that the handsome Villa Orphee he built there is subject to this diabolical charm. It is certain that every tenant of the house since Offenbach died has met with sudden death or with financial disaster. Consequently the villa, though one of the most desirable seaside homes in France, remains unoccupied and shunned by the townspeople.

PATTI was born at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Feb. 19, 1843, in Faencarral street, Madrid, Spain. There's no escape from that cold fact. Don Jose Losads, vicar of the parish of St. Louis, Madrid, christened the babe, and the certificate of baptism tells all who seek to know that she is the daughter of Salvatori Patti, professor of music, a naaive of Catania, Sicily, and of Caterina Patti (nee Chiesa), a native of Rome. The child's god-parents gave her the name of Adele Jeanne Marie, and Adele later became our Adalina.

MRS. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD'S name has been used, says the Boston Advertiser, in support of the Chantauqua dressreform movement, but without her permission. She has, on the other hand, distinctly refused to identify herself with it, not be cause she lacks sympathy with the general objects sought to be accomplished, but for the reason, among others, that her present literary duties are such as to occupy all her time and strength. It is an invariable rule with Mrs. Ward never to lend the use of her name in any way which implies to the public an activity or responsibility beyond what the actual facts warrant.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Taking No Risks. "And you are really and truly engaged?" "I think so. But I am hardly sure. He never offers to kiss me unless he is absolutely certain there is no one looking."

Quite the Contrary. "Oh, you thought you could carry things with

high hand, eh?" "No," answered the man who was caught

bluffing, "I knew very well that I hadn't a high

Circumventing the Heathen. "Well! If that isn't the meanest trick I ever heard of!"

"What!" "They have sent an ossified man as a mis sionary to the Cannibal islands."

Unconsidered Trifles. Chicago has a Chinese merchant who wears the anatomical name of Hip Lung. Could not the demand for an honest dollar be

met by making the coin square? The man in the moon could tell some queen

stories about the man of the world if he chose to Who can decide when doctors ever agreed?

A man's idea of reformed dress for women i and a feeling of relief that the country is something that would make a hundred-dollar ap pearance at a five-dollar cost.

Some men are so awed by the "dignity of labor" that they never dare to approach it.

THE STATE PRESS.

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that nails and pig-iron are nearly one-half cheaper now than before a tariff was laid upon them?-Vincennes Commercial.

THE farmers have no grievance against the McKinley bill, but they do owe the Demo cratic party a tremendous reckoning for ite monstrous lying .- Kokomo Gazette-Trib-CONGRATULATIONS over the immense

wheat crop and the prospects for general prosperity are few and far between in Democratic journals .- Hendricks County Re-ONE man earning good wages in an industry in this country is worth half a dozen in

the same industry in Europe as customers for the Western farmers.-Columbia City THE farmers and workingmen of all classes not only have more money, but can buy more and better muslin, finer prints, more

durable woolens, and better groceries at a less price than ever before.—Goshen Times. WHILE the Alliance leaders are teaching farming does not pay, the industrious, in telligent farmers of the country are going about their business and enjoying greater prosperity than ever before.—Petersburg

THE Republican party stands for honest money and national integrity. They demand gold and silver, and a paper dollar as good as either. That is the only kind of money a workingman wants. - New Castle

HARRISON, Blaine and a Republican Congress have done more for American producing and manufacturing interests inside of two years than was accomplished by six successive Democratic Congresses and four years of Cleveland and Bayard.-Liberty

THE People's party want the government to strike off a lot of money and loan it to them at 2 per cent. interest. What is the use of that? If the government could do that, it could make the money and give it to them. Wouldn't that be better!-Corydon Republican.

THE truth is-and each day furnishes additional evidence of it-that the new tax-

said that the time was near when all taxes must be derived from land .- Frankfort

WE are so much of a Republican that we are willing Benjamin Harrison may be set aside if a better man can be found; but we are so great an admirer of our Hoosier President that we have great doubts whether an abler, better and more available candidate can be found. -Bedford

THE real "People's" party in Illinois is not the collection of cranks and impracticables founded a few days ago which arrogates to itself that name. The "People's" party was formed about thirty-seven years ago, and Abraham Lincoln was one of its earliest and earnest members.-Crawfordsville Journal. No one who remembers the iniquitous in-

come tax of war times will ever want to be again burdened with such a law. The Democracy is shaping its course in that direction, however, which fact is not surprising, since it is class legislation in favor of the thief and perjurer and against the honest man .- Bluffton Chronicle.

Ir English manufacturers and alien importers do not pour out their millions to defeat McKinley and protection it will be strange. They are allies of the Democratic party in the United States, and far more deeply interested in the defeat of protection than are any class of American citizens.-Huntingburg Argus.

THERE are thousands upon thousands of farmers who work in a shiftless, slip-shod way, living from hand to mouth, going in debt for this and for that, and in the years of plenty just about get even with the world, and again go through the same routine, and are always grumbling about hard times. - Martinsville Republican.

It is a puzzle to the Democratic press why prices of wheat and other farm products keep up in the face of such enormous crops as we have this year. It is on account of the confidence of the people in the future. There is no general depression and uncertain outlook as was the case when the Mills bill was up, and the calamity howlers were in power.-Ligonier

ORATORY AND LUGGAGE.

Unkind Comparison of the Speeches and Ideas of Two Presidents.

Philadelphia Press. President Harrison, in his reception

speeches, has given the country a good many illustrations of what oratory is, as contrasted with the luggage his predecessor tried to pass off for ideas. The address delivered in Albany, on Tuesday, is an example not only of oratorical ability, and of that tact which says the right thing at the right time, and in the right way, but its tone is also that of a man who respects himself and who believes he deserves the respect of his neighbors. Nothing could be more appropriate than the language of the following extract:

I receive with great gratification the very cordial expressions which have fallen from the lips of his Excellency the Governor of this great State, and of his Honor the Mayor of this great municipality. It is very gratifying to me to be thus assured that as American citizens, as public officers administering each different functions in connection with the government of the Nation, of the State, and of the municipality, we, in com-mon with this great body of citizens, whose servants we all are, have that common love for our institutions and that common respect for those who, by the appointed constitutional methods have been chosen to administer them, as on such occasions as this entirely obliterate all differences and bring us together in the great and enduring brotherhood of American citizens.

The President knew that he was being welcomed by a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Mayor, and that probably a majority of his hearers were Democrats. But he also knew that the American people are always ready to treat their President with all the respect due to his high office, if he has shown himself worthy of their regard. He knew this, and acted and spoke accordingly. He felt himself worthy of their respect, showed it in his bearing and language, and his audience responded with that courtesy innate in all true Americans. It was no occasion for him to apologize or to instruct his hearers on how they ought to treat their chief executive. He spoke as a gentleman to gentlemen. A striking contrast to this style of oratory

is the manner in which Mr. Cleveland used to scatter the encyclopedic luggage he packed up before he left Washington for a trip around the country. The speech he made at the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, in November, 1886, is not yet forgotten. The following extract is timely:-No public officer should desire to check the utmost freedom of criticism as to all official acts but every right-thinking man must concede that the President of the United States should not be put beyond the protection which American love of fair play and decency accords to every American citizen. This trait of our national character would not encourage if their extent and tendency were fully appreciated, the silly, mean and cowardly lies that every day are found in the columns of certain newspapers, which vio late every instinct of American manliness, and in ghoulish glee desecrate every sacred relation of private life. There is nothing in the highest office that the American people can confer which necessarily makes their President altogether selfish, scheming and untrustworthy. On the

contrary, the solemn duties which confront him tend to a sober sense of responsibility. The tone of the speech is plainly apologetic. The man who made it felt that he was not worthy of the high office he was trying to fill, and he was pleading with his hearers to forget his deficiencies and give him a moiety of their respect. The bad taste and bad temper of Mr. Cleveland's remarks are also plain to every one. He ose an occasion when, if ever, he should have shown the cultivated gentleman, and exhibited himself as a whimpering youth trying to unload his grief on the American public, and "get even" with his political opponents. The contrast he presents to his successor awakens even now a feeling of mortification that chance should ever have placed such a man in the office of President.

not likely to be burdened so again. Donn Piatt's Mistake.

The veteran Donn Piatt is lending himself to a sorry business in rehearing old stories prejudicial to the reputation of Garfield as a soldier and friend. The victim of Guiteau cannot relute such aspersions, but they were effectually disposed of in the canvass preceding his election as President, when nothing that could possibly be charged against the Republican nominee was left unpublished. That General Garfield was earnest, sincere and patriotic in writing to Secretary Chase and other confidential friends is to be assumed. That he was mistaken in judgment at times is probable, but with respect to the correspondence to which Colonel Platt refers there is the irrefutable evidence of Chickamauga to take the place of living witnesses of highest authority now that Thomas and Garfield are dead.

The President's Way of Saying Things. New York Advertiser.

Mr. Harrison is not renowned as an orator, nor is he remarkable even as a rhetorician, but he is blessed with the ability of saving sensible things, and with the taste and tact to say the right thing at the right time. He is equally removed from an impulse to exhibit the results of extensive encyclopedic cramming, and from proneness to the utterance of ponderous platitudes, which constitute the chief capital of so many so-called statesmen. His simple. straightforward way of saying what he has to say has made him a generally acceptable. if not wholly admirable, public speaker.

Whitelaw Reid's Record. San Francisco Chronicle.

An American minister abroad is seldom called upon to perform any function more important than that of representing his country creditably at big social receptions, but Minister Whitelaw Reid has proved an exception to the usual rule. He found American pork barred out of France, but in the two years that he has been in Paris he has succeeded in securing the repeal of trade restrictions that had cut the American farmer out of a large foreign trade in provisions.

What Senator Caritale Thinks. Washington Post.

Will the Republicans nominate Mr. Blaine? I have no idea that he is seeking the homination or would care to accept it. Mr. Harrison stands the strongest chance of renomination. At least that is the way it looks

Thinks Isaac Too Much of a Dummy.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AND SILVER.

Possible Bearings of His Albany Speech Coneidered-His Position Approved.

New York Evening Post (Mug.) We expressed the opinion the other day that President Harrison would welcome an opportunity to veto a bill for the free coinage of silver, if the coming Congress should afford him that opportunity. In his speech replying to Governor Hill's welcome at Albany, yesterday, the President virtually declared that he would veto such a bill. His words were evidently chosen for the time and place and well weighed. There was nothing in Governor Hill's remarks to draw them out. Therefore, they must have been premeditated. He said:

I do not intend to enter upon any subject that can excite division, but I do believe that the general government is solomnly charged with the duty of seeing that the money issued by it is always and everywhere maintained at par. I believe that I speak that which is the common thought of us all when I say that every dollar, whether paper or coin, issued or stamped by the general government, should always and everywhere be as good as any other dollar. I am sure where be as good as any other dollar. I am sure that we would all shun that condition of things into which many peoples of the past have drifted, and of which we have had in one of the Great South American countries a recent example, the distressed and hopeless condition into which all business enterprises fall when a nation issues an irredeemable or depreciated money. The necessities of a great war can excuse that. I am one of those that believe that these men from your shops, these farmers, remote from money centers, have the largest interest of all people in the world in having a dollar that is worth 100 cents every day in the year, and only such. If by any chance we should fall into a condition where one dollar is not so good as another, I venture the as-sertion that that poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of our public affairs. I feel pledged, for one, that all the influence of the government should be on the side of giving the people only good money, and just as much of that kind as we can get.

In the concluding sentence of the paragraph we have quoted the word veto is written as plainly as possible for the free-coinage men, both Republicans and Democrats, to read. What effect it may have upon them cannot be affirmed positively but it will certainly be sobering. It may prevent the passage of any free-coinage measure in either House or Senate. It may lead to some new compromise like the purchase of the entire product of American silver mines or to the passage of some bill lieu of free coinage. We consider it impossible to pass a free-coinage bill in the Senate by a two-thirds vote. Party lines will be very tightly drawn when it comes to passing such a measure over a veto on the eve of a presidential cam-paign. Possibly the Republican Sen-ators from Nevada and Colorado would break away from their associates on this question, but their places would be made good by the Democratic Senators from New York, New Jersey and Delaware. In short, we consider that the President's speech at Albany delivers us from the danger of a free-coinage bill for the whole of his term of office. The danger of the present law may be more or less, but we shall have time to turn around, and opportunity to see the oncoming of the mischief. Capitalists will have the chance to guard against it, and speculators to profit by it. All people will have these chances except the wage-workers, the very poor men and women who live on what they earn from day to day. But it will be something important that the descent, when it comes, will be gradual

and visible. Possibly the country may regain common sense by contemplating the portentous mass of silver that is now growing in the treasury to such awful proportions. It is the shadow of this mountain that prevents silver from rising in price in obedience to the increased purchases of the government. Everybody knows that these purchases are artificial. Everybody knows that the time will come when they must cease, and when the great question will be what to do with the accumulation. This is the reason why silver does not share in the "boom" when the prices of other things are rising. Even free coinage would fail to lift the price of silver. Free coinage means the cessation of government purchases and the leaving of silver to find its own level in the world's market like other things. This is the only thing that commends free coin-

age to any rational intelligence. Whatever may be the course of future events, President Harrison is to be thanked for his brief speech at Albany. He has done what he could to dispel the cloud restthat the President now looks with some regret upon the so-called compromise of last year, by virtue of which the government's silver purchases were more than doubled-a compromise which the silver men took as another installment of their rightful dues, and as an earnest of anything more they could hope to get by coaxing, or

by bullying, or by both combined.

The Gray Boom.

New York Advertiser (Dem.) We note with extreme pleasure that W. Scott Ray, editor of the esteemed and only Shelbyville, Ind., Democrat, is no longer entirely alone in his effort to place Isano Pusey Gray in the White House. Mr. Ray has enlisted the distinguished services of that other eminent Indianian. Senator Voorhees, otherwise and more popularly known as "the Tall Sycamore of the Wabush." This is a most important addition to editor Ray's staff, and we may remainably expect the pale-Gray boom to take on new velocity and vigor. Senator Vengin a names several reasons why he favors Ismae Pusey Gray for the presidency, the most potent, we take it, being couched in these

pregnant sentences: My relations with him are most kindly, and have never been broken. I have received his cordial, frank and open support for every elec-tion to the Senate with which Indiana has honored me. His aspirations and mine have never conflicted in the least.

It is not necessary for the Senator to present any other reasons. Mr. Gray, as Governor and able wire-puller generally, has repeatedly assisted Mr. Voorhees in his senatorial aspirations, and Mr. Voorbees isn't the man to go back on a friend. This is Indiana politics. The Senator is a little late in joining the Gray procession and discharging his political debt, but he is none the less welcome. In carrying the banner and playing all the instruments in the band at the same time, Editor Ray has been overworked.

Enough to Make Him IIL

Several times within the last month efforts have been made to have Major McKinley and Governor Campbell address the same andiences, Campbell in the morning and Mckinley in the afternoon. The attempts. however, have failed for the reason that Campbell has flunked at the last minute. He has excused himself for one cause and another and now declares that he suffering from malaria. That is the reason he declined to address the mass-meeting in Guernsey county yesterday. The Governor has begun the malaria dodge rather early in the campaign, and if he makes any progrese at all will have falling fits, bydrophobia and political jim-jams before the month

What Mr. Roosevelt Lacks.

Chicago Journal. Civil-service Commissioner Roosevelt is an energetic young man in a flaunel shirt and a perpetual state of indignation against the reasoner who holds that a civil-service examination does not result in securing a fit man for particular duties above those of the most simple clerkship. Experience has proved the reasoner to be right in his view. but Mr. Roosevelt does not care for experience. He is honest and able, but is what the Chicago Board of Trade man would call short on perception.

They Are Not Americans.

New York Press. The genuine workingmen in the Brussels labor congress should understand that the Socialist and Anarchist cranks claiming to hail from America in no sense represent the sentiment of the American people. They are not Americans, but refugees who were forced to leave their own country, and who abuse the institutions that give them a shelter they do not deserve. They are here on sufferance only, and it is a question whether the sufferance has not been too

long extended. Can't Heip It.

Kansas City Journal. President Harrison said that he thought it inappropriate for him to deliver an exthat an examination of the bricks after the disaster occurred showed there was little or no mortar between them. In other words the building was unsafe of the bricks after the disaster occurred showed there was little or no mortar between them. In other words the building was unsafe of the bricks after the new tax-law and dust were them and dust were injurious to health. The reply was that they caused a dust which one himself he should search out some of it—that the new tax-law and dust were them and dust were injurious to health. The reply was that they were injurious, for two reasons. The land-owner, and it was outlined by the one himself he should search out some of it—that the new tax-law and dust were injurious to health. The reply was that they were injurious, for two reasons. The land-owner, and it was outlined by the one himself he should search out some other dummy than Isaac P. Gray.

If Mr. Senator Voorhees would rather the new tax-law and dust were injurious to health. The new tax-law and dust were injurious to health. The new tax-law and dust were injurious to health. The new tax-law and it was outlined by the one himself he should search out some other dummy than Isaac P. Gray.